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Humidity 89 77

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES STILL SWEEPING FORWARD.

GERMANS SHIFT THEIR MAIN HEADQUARTERS.

WILL THEY EVACUATE FRANCE AS A PEACE OFFER?

Paris, September 3.
A Havas message says:—The fierce fighting of the last few days, which has produced a fine British success, cannot fail, owing to the efforts of the troops of General Debeney, Humbert and Mangin, to have most important consequences. It is likely that when General Ludendorff, after the severe blows sustained, re-enters the shelter of the Hindenburg Line, he will have to bring the whole German Army into line to hold out temporarily. The foe will be powerless to resist the fresh American Armies, supplied with new material. This is probably now realised by the German High Command, who sees his effectiveness vanishing and his best defences broken into. After continuous defeats, scores of divisions are counted daily, while the authority of General Ludendorff is weakening and passing into the Army Commanders' hands all along the immense front from Nieuport to the Soissonnais region, where the Imperial Crown Prince certainly feels already the threat on his right flank.

The Enemy Weakening.

London, September 3.
Writing on Tuesday morning, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—To what straits the enemy is reduced may be judged by the Second Guards Reserve Division, which was thrown in during the fighting and had already suffered so heavily that its fighting strength was barely one thousand men, one Battalion consisting of a single officer and thirty-five of other ranks. The prisoners are dejected but bitterness and arrogance are almost entirely absent. The German fighting aeroplanes are almost wholly devoted themselves to anti-tank work, particularly at night-time, when they constantly cut off their engines in order to detect the grinding of treads, after which they drop brilliant parachute lights to see where to bomb. The weather is cloudy and windy but not unfavourable to campaigning.

More German Admissions.

London, September 3.
A German official wireless message says:—The English south-east of Arras, by superior forces, pressed us back on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai high road. The French west and south of Courcey le Chateau slightly pressed us back from the Ailette. Strong repeated enemy attacks between the Ailette and the Aisne failed.

British Still Advancing.

London, September 3.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After the heavy defeat inflicted on the enemy on the 2nd inst. our progress between Peronne and the Somme was continued. We reached the general line of Ypres, Beaumont les Cambrai, Brailles, Bamaucourt and Le Cluse. We captured or drove back with loss hostile rearguards which resisted our advance. Our artillery inflicted heavy casualties on the retreating enemy.

Our batteries over open sights successfully engaged large numbers of the enemy retiring in close formation over a ridge north-west of Equancourt. In his hurried retreat the enemy left quantities of stores and material.

Southward of the Lys, the English captured Richebourg and St. Vast and established themselves on the line of the La Bassee Road between Richebourg and Estaires. We captured Estaires and also a number of prisoners and a few guns.

We advanced slightly on the western outskirts of Lens and eastward and northward of Givenchy les La Bassee. We also progressed north-eastward of Steenwerck and entered Walverghem.

British Still Going Forward.

London, September 4.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—Minor actions are reported from different localities. We have reached the east side of Vaux Woods, northward of Moulains and slightly advanced at other points.

We have generally reached the line of the Canal du Nord and occupied Ecoust St. Quentin, northward of the Arras-Cambrai Road. We have progressed astride the Lys, we are approaching Neuve Chapelle and La Ventie and have gained possession of Saillay-sur-Lys, Nieppe and Le Romarin.

"In the Last Lap"

Paris, September 4.
A semi-official message says:—The hour seems close at hand when the superb efforts of the Allies will begin to bear fruit. One of our great Chiefs said yesterday "We are in the last lap and close to the winning post."

The German Way of Reporting a Retreat.

London, September 3.
The German evening official wireless message says:—Between the Scarpe and the Somme movements which we commenced on the night of September 2, were completed in accordance with plans.

The French Advance.

London, September 4.
A French communique states:—Our infantry crossed the Somme opposite Epéancourt and further south the French gained a footing at Genivy, east of the Canal du Nord, capturing two hundred prisoners.

East of Noyon we freshly progressed and reached the outskirts of Salency. Artillery continues to be heavy in this region.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne yesterday we captured twelve hundred prisoners.

Airriors are most active in co-operating with the artillery, destroying centres of resistance. Nineteen enemy aeroplanes and nine balloons were brought to the ground and tons of bombs were dropped in back areas and camps machine gunned.

Will France be Evacuated?

London, September 4.
The Times expert suggests the possibility of Germany evacuating France as a preliminary peace offer on the Western Front, conditionally on a recognition of her Eastern claims.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES STILL SWEEPING FORWARD.

The New British Line.

London, September 3.
Reuter learns that we have captured Etating, whence our line runs to a kilometre east of Dury and thence to the western outskirts of Baisay, which is held to the east of Pronville, west of the Somme and east of Doignies. A substantial advance was made south of Ypres. We have captured Le Mesnil, Euxicourt and Tenancourt. We reached the line of Tortille River being an advance of a further 10 miles on a front of six miles since the morning.

Numerous fires were observed eastward of Bas and Bertincourt. There are also signs of enemy evacuations in the area south of the Somme River to west of the Canal du Nord.

We have captured Ytres, four miles east of Le Transloy, and progressed beyond.

South of the Lys we have reached the southern outskirts of Saillay-sur-Lys and advanced along the Estaires-La Bassee Road as far as Neuve Chapelle, of which we hold the outskirts. We have captured Richebourg St. Vast. There is evidence of a further retreat astride the Cambrai-Bapaume Road.

Rapidity of Advanced Surprises the Enemy.

London, September 3.
Writing on Tuesday evening, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—The surprise occasioned by the rapidity of our advance seems to have been complete. Many fires are springing up in many places far back. The Germans have dammed the Scarpe and the water has spread over a considerable area, but has not interfered with our progress. We struck the enemy in a new place northwards, where our troops stormed and captured Richebourg St. Vast. The weather continues to be ideal for field warfare.

Lens Not Occupied.

London, September 4.
The British have captured Etating and reached Ecoust St. Quentin, representing an advance of over a mile since last night. We have also occupied Rumaucourt and the west bank of the Canal du Nord as far as north of Sains les St. Marguin and also hold Inchy-en-Artois, Dernicourt and Harmies, whence our line runs west of Bysulcourt and Ytres. South of Ytres we hold the west bank of the Canal du Nord, which we crossed at the village of Hautallaines, two miles north of Peronne. The report of the occupation of Lens is premature.

German Headquarters Transferred.

The Hague, September 3.
Les Nouvelles states that the German Main Headquarters have been transferred from Spa to Verriers, in the Province of Liège.

Enemy Destroying Stores.

London, September 4.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing in the evening, says:—The enemy is desperately resisting between the Somme and the Aisne. We are extending our positions north-east of Noyon.

Violent fires are reported in the Vesle region, especially at Menival and Barbonville. The enemy is apparently destroying stores prior to a withdrawal. Numerous convoys are reported to be moving northwards.

Another Important Advance.

London, September 3.
Writing in the afternoon, Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—General Mangin's attack on the plateaux between the Ailette and the Aisne yesterday afternoon resulted in another important advance.

On the left opposite Gony, we have a bridgehead across the Ailette and French troops occupied the wood west of Courcey le Chateau and also established a footing in a little wood south east of Moul in de Noyon, so we are now barely a mile from Courcey.

On the main plateau, Ternynoy, which resisted several attacks, was taken and a footing obtained on the plateau north-east of Courcey. North-east of Courcey we are on the edge of the second plateau across the Margival Valley through which the Soissons-Laon Railway runs. Over twelve hundred prisoners were taken during the day.

THE SALONIKA FRONT.

British Repel Enemy Attacks.

London, September 4.
A British message from Salonika says:—The enemy on the morning of the 2nd inst. attacked the positions westward of the Vardar which we captured on the 1st. On the night the enemy failed to reach our line and we drove him back on the left by a successful counter-attack. We took prisoner 60 men on Sunday and Monday.

Enemy Works Attacked.

London, September 4.
A French Eastern communique says:—The British west of the Vardar attacked a series of enemy works in the direction of Alchakmahle, taking 60 prisoners and maintaining conquered ground despite Bulgarian counter-attacks, which were repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

POST-WAR POLICY.

German Ironmasters' Views.

Amsterdam, September 4.
A meeting of German steel ironmasters in Berlin discussed post-war policy and deprecated a Central European Customs Union as calculated to aggravate the difficulty of obtaining extra-European raw materials.

HONOURING THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

London, September 4.
His Majesty the King has approved of a special medal for war services rendered by the Mercantile Marine and also a special uniform for seamen.

AMERICA RECOGNISES CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

Washington, September 3.
The United States has recognised the Czechs Slovaks as a co-belligerent nation.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

Further Fruitful Attacks.

London, September 3.
The Air Ministry reports:—In addition to the morning attack on the aerodromes at Buhl on the 2nd inst. we attacked in the afternoon the same objective with very good results, hitting hangars and burning them. On the 2nd inst. the aerodromes at Buhl, Euxicourt, and again heavily attacked. Bomb aerodromes and works at Barbach, railways at Saarbrücken and Euxicourt, trains and bridge aerodromes. Several fires were started at Buhl and three hangars demolished. Direct hits were obtained on many others. Our attack was carried out as low as three hundred feet. Over fifteen tons were dropped on this aerodromes in twenty-four hours. We attacked Euxicourt railways from a height of ninety feet, every bomb directly hitting. Fires were started at Barbach works and good bursts were observed. All the British machines returned.

SENSATIONAL AFFAIR IN RUSSIA.

Red Guards Seize British Embassy.

Amsterdam, September 3.
The Pravda says that in connection with the assassination of M. Uritsky, Commissary of Home Affairs, numerous houses were searched in Petrograd, including the British Embassy. An exchange of shots occurred at the Embassy, a member of the Bolshevik Commission of Enquiry being killed and two Commissioners wounded. One Bolshevik, not identified, was killed at the Embassy and several persons were arrested. The Red Guards occupied the building and seized arms and important documents.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED VICTORIES.

Germans Heavily Defeated.

London, Sept. 3.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Monday's operations southward of the Scarpe were completely successful. The enemy was heavily defeated in prepared defences on the Drocourt-Queant system with the result that he is retreating this morning along practically the whole battle-front. In Monday's battle, besides inflicting heavy losses, we prisoners about ten thousand. Our troops have advanced as far as the Scarpe and the Somme and Bertincourt. The Canadians showed magnificent skill and courage on Monday in storming the Drocourt-Queant lines which had been perfected during the past eighteen months and provided a most formidable obstacle furnished with every device of modern engineering. The defences here were reinforced to such a degree that on a front of eight thousand yards seven German divisions were identified. Undertaken by the strength of the defensive organisation the Canadians, assisted admirably by English troops on their left, carried all before them. Southward of the Seventeenth Corps, under command of Lieut-General Sir Charles Fergusson, performed no less a gallant and arduous task in storming the junction of the Drocourt-Queant and Hindenburg systems. These were of the most formidable character, but our troops swept over and around them encircling Queant from the north with the result that this important pivot fell into our hands at nightfall. The Tank Corps again assisted materially in the success of the operations.

The British Advance.

London, Sept. 3.
The British this morning advanced to a maximum depth of four miles on a front of twenty miles. They occupied Queant and reached west of Baisay. They occupied Pronville, whence the line runs west of Bouvillers, through Doignies, which the British hold, then through Bertincourt and Requigny. The Germans are apparently retreating to a new switch-line six miles behind the present one. The British occupied Walverghem in Flanders. They found Lens evacuated by the Germans. It is confirmed that at least ten thousand were prisoners yesterday, but many are not yet counted.

Contrary to expectation the enemy is not reacting heavily with a view to re-capturing the Drocourt-Queant line. The new switch-line runs from Brebiere southward to Moenvre joining the Hindenburg line in the neighbourhood of Graincourt. This line is nothing like as strong as the Drocourt-Queant line. It is too close to Cambrai and Douai to be comfortable for the Germans. It is doubtful if the Germans will be able to use those towns extensively for transport purposes.

A Most Memorable Victory.

London, Sept. 2.
In the evening Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphs: The British attack this morning was conducted by General Horne's and General Byng's armies on a front from south of the Scarpe to nearly as far as Queant. This is one of the greatest battles and there is every reason to hope it will prove to be one of the most memorable victories of the war. The attack was launched at 5.40 after a short, but intense bombardment which was effective in cutting the wire and by 7.20 our troops had broken apparently right through the famous Drocourt-Queant switch-line, with its fortified system two thousand yards deep. We smashed through nearly everywhere along the front of the attack. Two hours later it was rumoured that groups of our motor machine gunners were seen upon the bank of the Nord Canal which is nearly five miles eastward of the nearest point of the switch-line. These of course were only highly mobile patrols pushing out to try to seize bridgeheads and destroy communications, but if they got so far it proves the success of the opening attack. Our success may be summed up by saying we have struck the enemy one of the most smashing and strategically serious blows yet received in any one day's fighting. The enemy made and is still making every effort to check our advance. The Germans had eight divisions standing in readiness to meet the blow. The German prisoners number thousands and are coming in in schools, including a staff officer and several battalion commanders. We are now not only working behind the Hindenburg line, but have gained ground which commands a long stretch thereof. The battle is still in terrific progress.

(Continued on page 6)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

FRENCH CONSULAR CHANGE.

Paris, Sept. 3.
A Havas message says:—M. Gaston Kahn, Consul General at Shanghai, now in charge of the Consulate General in London, has been appointed Minister at Bangkok.

ON THE MANCHURIAN BORDER.

China and the Japanese at Manchouli.

The Peking correspondent of the N. C. Daily News writing on Aug. 17, says:—

What has happened on the Manchurian border is not at all clear. What emerges from the mass of conflicting reports is the official pronouncement of the Japanese Government issued two days ago explaining the need for joint military action to safeguard Chinese territory from the growing danger of the German-Austro-Hungarian-Bolshevik combination threatening its borders. The statement indicated the immediate dispatch of Japanese troops to Korea. But as a matter of fact, Japanese soldiers were ready at Manchouli, and had been there for more than a week. Needless to say, this dispatch of troops is viewed with suspicion by the Chinese in the neighbourhood concerned. Friction was reported from Manchouli itself, where the mild and peaceful activities were again interrupted by Japanese troops. It is perhaps unfortunate that the advent of Japanese soldiers in any part of China should be a prelude to the expression of previously unwarlike pride on the part of people who sedulously attend to their own business and are not given to meddling.

However, the fact remains that the Japanese Government, presumably invoking its recently signed Sino-Japanese Convention, has dispatched troops to Manchouli. Doubtless they were well informed of the actual conditions prevailing and realised the need for immediate action. In these circumstances, Japanese intervention may well be justified.

On the other hand, the Chinese assert that there has been no invasion of their territory and that the alleged danger exists only in Japanese minds. But this assertion may be doubted, if not challenged. Simionov's defeat three weeks ago was reported to have been brought about by a turning movement executed unopposed by the enemy in Chinese territory. Moreover, other reports refer to panic in Manchouli and people fleeing to Harbin. So that there seems to have been an urgent need for military intervention which would prevent the enemy forces on the frontier profiting by the weakness of the Chinese. Criticism has been called forth by the reported attempt of the Japanese to control the operations of the Chinese Eastern Railway. That line is already under efficient friendly control, and doubtless the Japanese will be ready to see reason and abandon a claim which can hardly be supported even on the grounds of military necessity—always supposing the report to be true.

Property Sale.

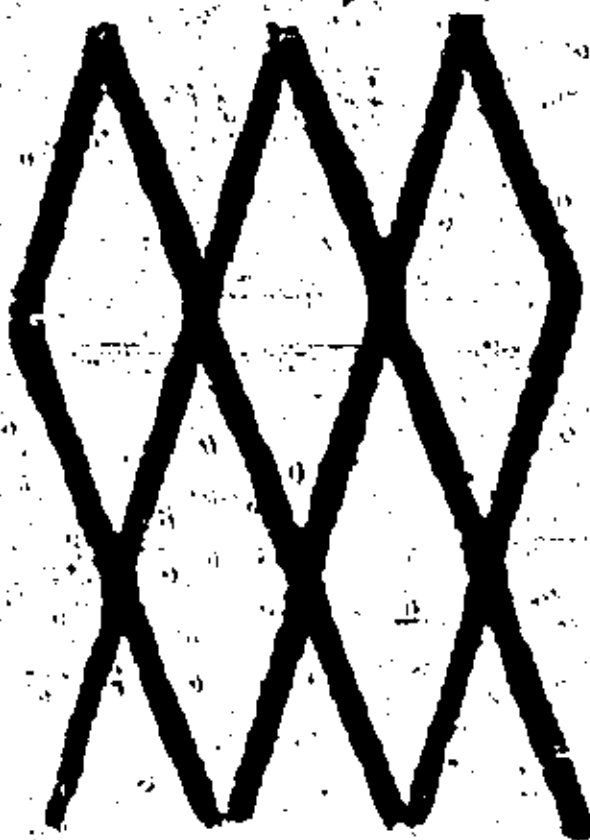
The property known as No. 9, Jarvis Street, was offered for sale at Mr. G. P. Lamont's auction-room, to-day. The property, has an area of 718.00 square feet, and is held under a lease of 1883 years from 1857 to June 1880. Bidding started at \$20,000 and closed at \$25,000. The property was sold by Mr. G. P. Lamont for \$25,000.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Escape of British Officers. Twenty-nine British officers have escaped from Holzminden camp, in Hanover. A high reward is offered for their arrest. A German newspaper states that one officer who has been recaptured reveals that they escaped by means of a subterranean passage at which the prisoners worked for nine months.

Motors Wanted for Siberia. The American Red Cross in Shanghai have received a telegram from Vladivostok emphasizing the need of motor-car drivers and also skilled mechanics and asking for volunteers. With reference to supplies, instructions have just come from Washington and Vladivostok to concentrate on knitted garments and socks using native yarn, heavy pyjamas and bandages, and laying stress on the urgent need of sweaters and blankets.

Plans to Construct Warships. According to a reliable report given out by the Ministry of the Navy owing to the urgency of national defence and the insufficiency of warships for commission, in China, the Ministry of the Navy is planning to construct two more warships of 10,000 tons each within this year says the Peking Leader of Aug. 25. As soon as the necessary funds have been secured the Kiangnan Dockyard will be at once instructed to commence construction work according to the designs prepared.

A Big Request. "Please give me the correct time." The New York telephone company says its Central operators answer 250,000 calls of this kind every day. On the ground that the labour and equipment devoted to answering these calls is "needed for war time work" the company will cease to give its subscribers the "time of day." The company must be the gainer by abolishing the practice, but its customers will miss one of the inducements of the installation of telephones.

War Office Ban Removed. The War Office ban on manipulative surgery, imposed by Mr. H. A. Barker, has been removed. This decision is the outcome of representations by the House of Commons' Injured Soldiers' Committee and Mr. Basil Peto. The announcement is made officially, and it is added that no obstacle will henceforth be put in the way of any member of the Forces who wishes to consult Mr. Barker or any other manipulative surgeon, even although he is not possessed of a medical qualification.

The Civil Service "Army." It was stated in the interim report of the Committee on the organization and staffing of Government offices, issued recently, that in May, 1913, a register was started of applicants for the various posts in the Government offices, and that as a consequence the total number of candidates allotted to positions through the Civil Service Commission up to the end of last year was 3,721 men and 18,177 women. Many departments, however, especially the new War Ministries, have shown a decided preference to recruit independently.

The shortage of qualified clerks is now very great, and it is recommended that the recruitment for London departments should be centralized.

American Labour Problem. In an effort to adjust the Government's labour problem arising from the "work or fight" order and the Anti-Loitering Law, Henry MacDonald, director-general of the Mayor's Committee on National Defence, has sent a request to employers and various organizations to appoint agents to confer with the secretary of the Committee's branch of the United States Employment Service. There are thousands of jobs open for men in New York; the request points out, and the agents are requested to locate and classify those in their jurisdiction. The corps are co-operating with the Committee in helping men arrested under the Anti-Loitering Law to obtain employment. Chief Justice Kermack, of the Court of Special Sessions, has sent more than fifty men arrested before him to the Committee's Employment Bureau within the last few days. One of these men, a young man, was arrested under the Anti-Loitering Law.

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NOTICES

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The British Y.M.C.A. has just acknowledged a cheque for \$100,000 from the representative in London of Dr. John R. Mott, of the International Y.M.C.A. Committee of America, as the result of a well-organised appeal to the American public some months ago.

Arizona, Colorado, Montana, California, and Oregon, reports the *New York Evening Post*.

Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, recently elected President of the National Security League, is Chairman of the League's Committee on Foreign Language and Foreign Press, which is conducting this nation-wide effort under

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

Though the Shanghai trade report for 1917, issued by the Statistical Department of Chinese Customs, cannot generally be considered in any other light than extremely satisfactory, there appears to have been a certain measure of depression in regard to the port's shipping. While this to a certain extent can only be expected—we have experienced the same thing in Hongkong—it would appear that certain channels in shipping, concerning the coastal trade especially, have not been developed on the lines which might reasonably have been followed. From all accounts this seems to have been due to lack of enterprise on the part of Chinese junk-owners who neglected to seize the opportunity offered by the increasing shortage of steam freight to enter actively into the coastal trade. It was at one time anticipated that in view of the dearth of steam freight the junk trade would be greatly enlarged, and made good use of, but these hopes did not materialise to any extent, due, apparently, to the junk-owners' natural suspicion of new methods, added to which were the various official difficulties which were thrown in the way of such enterprise, and the golden opportunity appears to have slipped by. Had the junk trade been fostered, a tremendous lot could have been done in helping to relieve the freight congestion from which Shanghai has considerably suffered. Notwithstanding that the total value of the trade coming within the purview of the Shanghai native customs showed a distinct increase, there could have been a much wider expansion.

In regard to shipping in general, a decline is reported, but it is not of such character as to call for any comment, it being due to reasons similar to those experienced the world over. It was naturally to be expected that the most marked decline would be in British tonnage—no less than a million tons—owing to the diversion of tonnage into other channels, but the report points out that, taken as a whole, Japanese tonnage has held pretty much the same throughout the year under review and there is no doubt that Japanese ship-owners have taken the major portion of the trade in Shanghai and have reaped a rich harvest. In American and Dutch tonnage, slight increases are recorded, this being due to various liners now calling at the port which previously did not do so. Freight rates have been conspicuously high, and this, added to the fact that much merchandise has very often been lying on the wharves a considerable time owing to the shortage of tonnage to transfer it, has been a rather hard blow to Shanghai merchants. An outstanding feature of the report is that shipping during 1917 was singularly free from disaster, a satisfactory state of affairs which it is to be hoped will continue. In a nutshell, having in mind the adverse conditions under which shipping is labouring at the present time, the report is favourable, but it is pointed out that had it not been for the high price of coal, which seriously affected the smaller steamer companies, the year would have been still more a prosperous one.

The report contains a lament which will prove of great interest to Hongkong, as it is identical in many respects to difficulties with which we are beset here. This is the question of why China, with her big resources of iron and coal, has not turned an obvious opportunity to good account. The writer of the report pertinently says it is unfortunate that China is still unable to produce the finished materials for shipbuilding, but we would venture to add it is more unfortunate that China should still hold to her mistaken policy which prevents the exploitation of those mineral resources which are in such great demand at the present time and which are becoming more and more necessary. So far as the production of materials for shipbuilding goes, China has a lot to learn and it will be a very long time before she is in a position to produce such materials on any large scale, but she is doing a great wrong in withholding from foreigners her sanction to the exploitation of her minerals. They have already acquired the knowledge, and could make tremendous use of this mineral wealth, which would be to China's own benefit as well as to themselves. The report rightly states that had it been possible in the past to offer organized encouragement to the metal and mining industries of China, the country could have reaped a rich harvest. It will ever remain a mystery why, with all the minerals for the production of ships lying at her door, China still refuses the tap the supply and is content to import foreign materials for the building of the majority of the vessels constructed in China. The report regrets that in spite of the fact, after four years of war, when shipping is at such a premium and there are four yards in Shanghai capable of constructing large vessels, more ships have not been turned out. The only answer which seems to meet the case is that the high cost and difficulties of importing foreign materials for the building of such vessels has proved the greatest factor against rapid production. Had those yards been in a position to avail themselves of the raw materials in China there is no doubt their efforts would have been redoubled, but in view of the numerous trials they have had to contend with their success in constructing what vessels they have is distinctly to their credit.

The Capture of Lens.

The report of the fall of Lens, now stated to be premature, recalls the early days of the war, for we believe it came into German hands in September, 1914, and has been in the possession of the enemy ever since. In June last it was nearly carried by Sir Douglas Haig in his memorable thrust in this sector, when the large village of Arras, two miles due south of Lens, was captured and when, later, fighting occurred in the suburbs of the town itself. But the siege on the town was not then pressed home. Lens is an important industrial city and is particularly noted for its extensive coal mines, to say nothing of its many sugar factories. Its loss in 1914 was a big blow to the French, since it deprived them of the rich coal deposits which would have been so valuable for the purposes of the war and of which the Germans have made full use. It is of strategic importance also, and that is why great value will be attached to its capture when this is effected. The British are advancing on its western outskirts and we may soon hope to hear officially that it has been occupied.

Spain's Resolve.

Spain, who, it must be said, has had her neutrality sorely tried on many occasions but who has believed she could serve better by remaining outside the lists, has indicated to Germany in no uncertain manner that she is going to have no further Hun nonsense and that for every ton of Spanish shipping Germany sends to the bottom she will have to pay by buying the German vessels in Spanish waters forfeited. It was just like Germany's cheek to protest against this decision of Spain's, but she has learned that Spain has had enough of the sinking of her craft and that she is going to have no more of it. In face of this determination, Germany wilted. She recognized that her bullying tactics would not avail her. It was gratifying to read in a telegram yesterday that the Spanish Government has quite made up its mind to carry out its decision to the last letter, for, in consequence of the sinking of another Spanish vessel, the Government has ordered the sequestration of one of the German vessels confined in Spanish ports. Germany will soon see that if this new, and, for them, disgusting policy is persisted in, when the war is over any ships she may have had comfortably saved up for her in Spanish waters, will be hers no longer, having changed ownership and sailed under a more honourable flag.

Pacifist Twaddle.

The best that can be said for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his idiotic crowd of followers is that they are "sticklers" and if only they turned their energies in the right direction—the prosecution of the war to a successful issue—they could accomplish a large amount of good. However, they would rather thrust themselves upon a long-suffering public and try to ram their pacifist trash down the throats of people who are utterly sick and tired of it. This is not the kind of stuff people want to hear. They are too busy to listen to twaddle of this kind. Whip the Kaiser and then talk of peace is their slogan and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his disciples will be well advised to stop peace talk. If they are not prepared to help win the war, then let them get away and quietly segregate themselves. At present they constitute something more than a nuisance. They are a distinct danger, and as dangerous people should be thrown into gaol. No-one who was not insane would dream for a moment of trying to influence public opinion in the direction of peace at a time like this. Let Germany be beaten and then talk of peace. The next time Mr. Ramsay MacDonald holds forth on his pet subject we hope that the crowd will deal more severely with him than merely giving him a cut ear.

DAY BY DAY.

WE THAT IS WREAK IN SPIRIT IS
FASLY MOVED TO ANGER IF ANY
ONE THWARTS HIM.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the sailing of the Mayflower from London (1620).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6.11/16d.

The Health Return.
The only case of communicable disease notified yesterday was one fatal occurrence of plague, the victim being a Chinese.

To a Correspondent.
"W. G."—We do not think any useful purpose will be served by publishing your letter.

Attempted Suicide.
A Chinese woman, 32 years of age, has been removed to hospital by her husband, suffering from opium poison, said to have been self-administered. She apparently tried to commit suicide.

Robbers Raid Customs Station.
A few nights ago a band of robbers visited Deep Bay Customs Station, in Chinese territory, and after ransacking the station they took away with them the son of the Chinese clerk-in-charge.

Loss of Jewellery.
A Chinese woman, residing at 626, Queen's Road West, reports that between the hours of 6 and 7.15 a.m. yesterday, whilst she was asleep, someone stole from her person jewellery worth \$480.

Ship's Officer's Loss.
A European ship's officer residing at the Astor House reports to the Police that between the hours of 2 p.m. on the 3rd and 9 a.m. on the 4th inst., some person, by means of a duplicate key, opened his box in his room and stole therefrom \$900 in bank-notes.

Snatched a Dollar.
A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with snatching one dollar from another Chinese. Inspector Kent prosecuted. P. C. (B) 110 gave evidence that he arrested the defendant. Defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Murder Suspected.
The body of Li Sing, aged 30 years, a servant boy at No. 12, Stanley Terrace, Quarry Bay, has been removed to the Public Mortuary. The deceased was found in the Servant's Quarters of No. 8, Stanley Terrace, the apparent cause of death being a stab wound in the chest. It is suspected that it is a case of murder.

Motor Accident.
Ho Fat, a shop coolie aged 35 years, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received by being knocked down by motor car No. 10. The accident was caused through a crowd assembling outside the Ping On Wharf, where two Chinese were being observed for stealing a pig from the Ko Chow.

The injured man states that he does not attach any blame to anybody, as it was his own fault. Pawnshop Assistant Attacked.
Wong Tam, an assistant in the Ki San pawnshop, 1, Tai Ning Street, Shaikwan, reports that at 8.30 p.m. yesterday whilst he was going from his shop to the Wing Ting pawnshop, 47, Sai Wan Ho, carrying a leather bag containing \$164.30 in cash, and jewellery worth \$280.04, he was attacked by four Chinese in Shaikwan Road, fifty yards from Tai Ning Street. One of the men threw pepper in his eyes, whilst the others seized him, snatched the bag and ran away.

Typhoon Warnings.
The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 11 p.m. yesterday:—"Typhoon in about 128 degrees Long. E. and 19 degrees Lat. N., moving N.W." The following telegram was received at 1 p.m. to-day:—"Typhoon in about 177 degrees Long. E. and 17 degrees Lat. N., direction unknown." Typhoon in about 126 degrees Long. E. and 19 degrees Lat. N., almost stationary."

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The South and the Presidency.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:—

The constitutionalist leaders of the South-West, who have but recently announced through the Intelligence Bureau that they would repudiate all illegal actions of the Peking Government, are not only expressing the sentiment of the several provinces they represent but also that of every self-respecting citizen of China when they say that the Presidency of the Republic of China cannot be subject to the control of militarists who happen to be in command of large military forces for the time being; that it is an insult to the manhood of China to think that an illegitimate President, plainly chosen by votes bought from an assembly picked and purchased by the military party will be confirmed later by the people; and that any person knowing the facts by which he has been given the office should deserve the scorn and not the expected recognition at home or abroad, not even mentioning how the money for the purchase of the election has been raised through treacherous mortgaging of the national resources and political rights by and for a few.

The Military Government and the National Assembly of the Republic of China now meeting in Canton, although having repeatedly announced their condemnation of the acts of the illegal Peking Government, will make a formal denial of the right of a bogus National Assembly to proceed the election of a Presidency for the Republic.

The dismissal of Loh Tscheng as the Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Kwangtung by Peking will not be noticed by the Canton authorities. Mr. Loh will continue to officiate in the two offices.

The Bureau for Foreign Affairs in the Constitutional Provinces are being taken over by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Military Government and will be subject to the supervision of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, acting Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs under President Li Yuan-hung, before June 12, 1917, when the Military Government forced General Li to submit to their will. Dr. Wu is the last Foreign Minister of the Republic regularly appointed by the President with the consent of the National Assembly according to law. Dr. Wu, now one of the seven Administrative Directors of the Military Government, is also Minister of Foreign Affairs.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, O.B.E., state:—

Police School, 1918.
Mr. T. H. King reports the following as having passed "with credit":—
Or. Sergt. 5 Chow U Tin.
Or. Sergt. 831 Khan Sahib Hasham Khan.
P. O. 808 R. M. Omar.
The "Passed" list is posted at H. Q. Office.

Parade.
All ranks except those on duty will parade on Friday, September 13th, at 8.25 p.m. on the road outside the front entrance to the Kowloon Railway Station.
A Special Ferry will leave the Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong, at 8.10 p.m., for the use of the Hongkong resident members.
Uniform, belts, caps and covers, truncheons, and capes folded on left arm.
No rifles or sticks to be carried.
Departmental Orders.
The following is to be inserted on page 27 of the D. O. Book:—
"48. A. If a Reserve Inspector or Sergeant has occasion to send a prisoner to the Station, and is unable to accompany him, a written message is to be given to the officer in charge of the prisoner stating what charge is to be preferred."

Strength.
P. O. 886 S. H. is invalided out.
P. O. 112 Ng Chup Ng is invalided out.
Headquarters Club.
The Band will play at Headquarters Club at 6.0 p.m. on Friday next, September 6th. Uniform, caps and covers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

PORTUGUESE AND POLICE RESERVE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—I was greatly pained to see a letter published in the Hongkong Telegraph yesterday, wherein the author makes certain references to an intended action on my part in connection with the remarks which Mr. Jenkin is reported to have made at the presentation to Mr. Wilks.

I consider it very incorrect to refer publicly to anything which I, in my official capacity, have not thought fit to make public, and I shall feel obliged if my nationals will do me the favour of refraining from sending further letters to the Press commenting on the affair.

Respecting the courtesy of your columns for this letter,

Yours etc.
F. V. M. R. de SOUSA,
Consul for Portugal.
Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1918.

Sir,—I and many other Britishers in this Colony have been vastly amused at the amount of ink-slinging indulged in because of a recent speech made by Mr. Jenkin, D.S.R., Police Reserve. We think that those referred to in the speech have made much about nothing and that insults have been garnered where only criticism was sown.

The local Portuguese have many good qualities, but they are far too super-sensitive or, to use a vulgar expression, "too thick-skinned." They are always on the look out for personal insults and succeed in finding them where none are intended. They strongly resent criticism but do not hesitate to indulge in it against others.

In the matter of war services, they seem to lay great stress on the fact that the strongest company in the Police Reserve are Portuguese and that they joined up although not British subjects. They should bear in mind, however, that the most of them are the result of several generations in this Colony and are virtually British, however much they may deny it.

If they persist in claiming Portuguese nationality they should also bear in mind that, were they living in Portugal, the able-bodied amongst them would now be serving in the Portuguese Army. As Portugal is sharing in the present war the "strongest company" is the least the local Portuguese can do in showing their loyalty to the Alliance.

One writer animadverts on the fact that in no Portuguese Colony would there be found Britishers serving in the local forces, but can the writer point out any Portuguese Colony where there exists a large British sub-colony similar to the Portuguese one in Hongkong? I think not.

The local Portuguese have certainly little to boast about in the matter of real sacrifice. The few that have left home to join in the Great Struggle can be counted on the fingers of almost one hand. Therefore, as I have already stated, the "strongest company" is the least they can do.

I think that Mr. Jenkin, whatever the merits of his speech, has come in for a good deal of unnecessary abuse. He is a man who speaks his mind and also the truth, and truth always hits hardest when it finds its mark.

Yours etc.,
"BRITISHER"
Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1918.

Wireless for Temple of Heaven.

It is reported that a wireless telegraph station will be erected in the Temple of Heaven. Dr. Williams have been prepared and submitted to the Chinese through the Ministry of Communications and as soon as consent has been given by the Ministry of the Interior the work will be commenced.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

There are various interesting sequels to the Billing case. Mr. Asquith's reception in the House of Commons after the conclusion of the case was one. Another is the sudden panic among Mr. Billing's quondam admirers. Their unanimity is wonderful. "It is hardly surprising that a week of indiscriminate and ringing should have profoundly disturbed the public throughout the length and breadth of the land," says one. "He contrived to create an atmosphere of heated and vitriolic suspicion," complains another. Yes; but who taught him that trick? Mr. Billing on this count can make Shylock's defence very effectively.

"The villainy you teach me I will execute, and it shall go hard with me, but I will better the example."

The case of the old gentleman who for nearly twenty years climbed 311 steps three times a day—

Where London's column, pointing to the skies
Like a tall bully, lifts its head and lies

(though its mendacity has, as a matter of fact, been long curbed), raises the question which occurs, I suppose, to everybody in certain moments of depression, says a *Daily News* correspondent. I remember the old ape-keeper at the Zoo telling me that he had fed apes for I forget how many years—"and never sick nor sorry nor sad." "But when you come to die," I said, "being in a moribund mood," and look back on your life and say to yourself, 'I have fed apes for such and such a term of years,' do you think you will be satisfied?" "I'd a d-d sight sadder feed apes than some men," he retorted. And he looked at me steadily in the face.

Attention has been called to one of those extraordinary exploits of the military authorities which it is difficult to explain except on the assumption of deliberate malignity. A man, very short-sighted and otherwise obviously useless as a soldier, was called up from the north-country farm on which he was an invaluable servant, and passed A by the medical idiot who examined him. That in itself is too common an occurrence to be any longer worth remark. He was shot into the Army and shot out again as useless in a week. But now comes the strange part of the story as it has been told me. He was ordered back to farm work, but he was not allowed to return to the farm which he knew, where his work was of immense service, but sent to a farm in the South of England, where his experience will be as nearly useless as possible.

Gen. Pershing is proving every day that he is the right man in the right place, says the *New York Evening Post*. He has just taken an action which will particularly commend him to all right-thinking Americans. He has emphatically denied in a cablegram to the Secretary of War some of the atrocious stories told by one of the "veterans" of his army who have been over here on behalf of the Liberty Loan campaign, and has asked that the sergeant in question be returned to the front at once, presumably for proper disciplining. Among the statements attributed to the sergeant were that he had seen an American soldier with his ears cut off, that he knew the German fed tuberculous germs to American prisoners, and gave poisoned candy to children to eat and loaded handgrenades for them to play with. "There is no foundation whatever for such statements based on any experience we have had," are Gen. Pershing's words. Anything more cruel to the parents of American soldiers than the circulating of such falsehoods as these we cannot imagine. When they come from a man who has been at the front and is in uniform they naturally take on the aspect of truth. Unfortunately, as every soldier knows, they are very easy to believe. It is contrary to the American spirit to make a mistake in favour of the enemy. Pershing's words are a warning to all.

A FREE MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Lesson of History and a Warning.

There are some who would have socialism for all trades but their own after the war, and there are thousands who consider that the carrying trade is pre-eminently applicable to nationalisation, which is a phase of modern socialism. We can discern no greater danger to the prosperity of the British Empire and the progress of British trade in general (says the *Times of Argentina*) than this evidently spreading idea that shipowners are parasites and that what they do could far better be done by the State. It would be easy for us to cite hundreds of cases where official management has proved disastrous in shipping when it has been tried. The ocean carrying trade is a competitive trade. The shipowner or manager has to study every fine point in order to make out a profit in ordinary times. He has trained himself to a knowledge of what can be done without and what is absolutely necessary. To replace him with the official whose income is not improved by every little economy and improvement is to sound the death-knell of the British Mercantile Marine. What made the Briton the carrier of the world was that he brought his full powers to the task of carrying cheaper than anyone else, of affording as good and quicker service than his competitors, of maintaining efficiency combined with economy. He has entered into competition with foreign protected services and has often been able to drive that competition out. He has never had to worry about officially managed competition, for that has never been of length duration. But to-day the British Mercantile Marine is in as critical condition as it has ever been before, because the war has thrown upon it the most dangerous services and it has borne the brunt of enemy freightlessness. It will soon be called upon to face such competition as it has never before faced. The United States and Japan will conclude this configuration with millions of tons of modern shipping where they had thousands previous to the declaration of war, will end the struggle with shipowning at the zenith of prosperity whereas British shipowning will have been taxed to its last penny. We rail not against our Allies for the fortune of their geographical position. We rail not because they have had leisure and glorious opportunity for shipbuilding. This may be regarded as the fortune of war. It would be ridiculous to imagine that these two Allies will pool their ships at the end of the war and take only that proportion of the whole which they owned before the war. The British Mercantile Marine will have lost, not its pre-eminence, but its predominant percentage of the carrying trade of the world, by the time the war ceases. We can face that with confidence, but what must fill us with perturbation and fear is this growing idea that shipowning must be only directed and controlled by the State for the public good. All history proves that this sort of thing ends in disaster, and yet it is seriously and solemnly mooted in circles where greater knowledge and common sense should abound.

This is the description of Socialism; which should be fought to the death. Anything which interferes with private enterprise, with the effort of the individual to forge ahead must constitute a danger to the whole community, and will conclude by becoming a national disaster. If the British Mercantile Marine is to regain the position occupied before the war it must remain absolutely free and unfettered. It can be protected to a partial degree, by which we mean the prevention of competition which is bolstered with foreign money, but it must never be controlled. Leave the shipowners and managers to their own efforts to attain what they have lost. The competition will only rebound to the benefit of the whole world. If the Yanks and Japanese cannot retain the ground they have won, through their "happy" circumstances, by

THE HARBIN-HEILONGKIANG RAILWAY.

A Director General to be Appointed.

In connection with the building of the railway between Harbin and Heilongkiang, the necessary preparations and arrangements were completed and a loan was contracted with the Russo-Asiatic Bank long ago says the *Peking Daily Leader* of the 22nd ult. Later on when the rouble notes fell in value the amount of the loan became insufficient for the purpose and the work had to be suspended. It is reported that on his arrival in the Capital the Tschun of Heilongkiang, General Pao Kwei-ching, made some suggestion to the Government regarding this question. He stated that as the rouble notes had fallen enormously in price it was proposed to change the loan in rouble notes into gold currency so that the work might be proceeded with. Consent has been already obtained from the bank on this point. On the other hand, he said that if the loan agreement was to be cancelled the work might be taken up by the province of Heilongkiang. In any case a Director General should be appointed for this line in order that measures might be devised, etc.

According to information, the post of Director General of this line had originally been offered to Mr. Pi Kwei-fang, but as the work was stopped, the appointment has automatically been cancelled. It is now proposed by the Government to appoint General Pao Kwei-ching concurrently Director-General of this railway, as it is more convenient for him to make all the arrangements for the building of this line in his province.

the utilisation of their brains, they do not deserve to retain it. The Socialism which leaves freedom to all parties and prevents special protection to any is that which will make the whole world more prosperous and happier. To place the carrying trade of the world in the hands of the officials of the world is to strike a blow at the enterprise and at the inventive faculties of the world. Whatever this sort of thing may do in land transportation, there is not the slightest doubt that it will be disastrous for water and for air transportation, where passage is free to all, and where right of way is undisputed. There is only one way by which the British Mercantile Marine can regain its old footing and that is by complete absence of control and by the prevention of unfair competition. By the latter we mean that if foreign governments pay subsidies to their Mercantile Marines, or accord preferential railway tariffs to cargo intended for the vessels flying their special national flag, that the vessels so protected, on arrival in England, shall be taxed to the exact amount that the favour implies. This is the sort of competition which we characterise as unfair, and we challenge any other definition. Prevent that sort of thing, and you leave all men to struggle for supremacy. If Britons are unable to regain what they have lost, then they acknowledge to inferiority against foreign competition, and they do not deserve to obtain what their fathers built up for them. If the Mercantile Marine is to be nationalised, it means that foreigners with ability to use the brains which Providence has accorded them will push that Mercantile Marine off the face of the waters. These are facts and not suppositions which we utter. Officialdom prevents the utilisation of the brain, for it accords no reward to the better brain. In no case throughout the world has official management of business been able to obtain profit where private management has extracted fortune. We sincerely trust that the incipient campaign in the Old Country, which is based on ignorance and intolerance, will be nipped in the bud; otherwise we are convinced that a blow is being engineered against the prosperity and progress of the whole Empire.

GERMAN TRADE METHODS IN SPAIN.

A Costly Commercial Mechanism.

An inquiry into German trade methods in Spain before the war reveals certain points of interest, says the *Board of Trade Journal*. The trade itself was not very large, but it was thought worth while to erect an elaborate and costly commercial mechanism and to conduct a systematic propaganda. In 1913, the last complete year of peace, Germany exported to Spain goods to the value of less than 7½ millions sterling, and purchased Spanish goods valued at nearly three millions. Yet this comparatively insignificant volume of trade was most sedulously cultivated by Germany.

By developing the local resources of Spain, German corporations acquired a considerable amount of control over the home and colonial trade. The electrical concerns A. E. G. and Siemens, had a basis of profitable turnover in accessories of all kinds, mainly manufactured in Spain and sold through their numerous distributing agencies. In the case of steam engines, engines, pumps, etc., close intercommunication of branches in France and Italy of German manufacturers with their agencies in Spain, was the source of considerable indirect trade. In the smaller trades an army of commercial travellers conducted a regular business, yielding high profits, in the sale of all classes of accessories for steam users. In many cases the origin of the goods (especially rubber and asbestos) was British for introductory purposes, subsequent supplies being a German substitute. The seat of this business was Havana, whence half-a-dozen merchant firms conducted a profitable trade, employing travellers to visit personally every individual consumer of any materials or article in common use. Another circumstance favourable to German trade was the use of British, French and Italian addresses for the purposes of declaration, whilst the actual origin of the goods was German. A close scrutiny of statistics would disclose the fact that a proportion of Allied exports to Spain was really contributed by German manufacturers and shipped at Rotterdam or Antwerp. In later years the value and importance of direct trading connections between Spain and South America have been recognised by Germany, and have been specially manifest in the activities of the Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank.

The aim of the advertising section of the German trade organisation was to make translations of German engineering text-books of easy access to Spanish students, and to equip engineering colleges with German-made plant. The magnitude of the German propaganda effort was shown in the figures of imported publications printed in Spanish. A total of 200 tons of works, designs, plans, and photographs was sent to Spain from Germany in 1913. A large proportion consisted of trade advertisements in one form or another. It is worthy of notice that the technical works, descriptive of industries and their equipment, are not so much literal translations from German as studies of local conditions and the application thereof to German methods and plant. The Spaniard resents aggressive instruction and the glorification of other nations' enterprise, with its implied strictures on his own development. British trade propaganda was mostly of this crude kind, and the translations into Spanish aggravated the evil they were meant to avoid.

Railway rolling stock and materials formed a considerable part of German imports into Spain.

The steady growth in the sale of machine tools of German origin may be attributed almost exclusively to methods of propaganda. British makers held a priceless advantage over their competitors, which German ingenuity and British neglect had turned into a weapon of destruction of British trade. Any industry or workshop in Spain of twenty years standing or more still has

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK

Is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it--adults should have it.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

SOLIGNUM

THE ONLY REMEDY AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF WOODWORK BY WHITE ANTS AND DRY-ROT.

ARNHOLD BROS., & CO., LTD. Phone 1500

at work a British-made lathe, drilling machine, planing machine or steam engine. It has served the present day German salesman as a theme for the antiquated, effete standard of British manufacture, and it is now almost an article of faith with the modern Spanish engineer (educated in Germany or fed with German text-books) that the British pattern shop is twenty years behind its German counterpart.

To Allow Importation of Food for Japanese.

Washington, August 29.—The War Trade Board has authorised the importation from Japan of 2,000 tons of Japanese codfish upon representation of the Japanese embassy that an entire stoppage of imports of Japanese codfish would work hardship to Japanese fishermen.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce Room, Chartered Bank Building, on FRIDAY, 6th instant, at 3 P.M. for the purpose of discussing certain proposals suggested by the Rice Association of San Francisco regarding the quality, survey and stowage of Rice shipments to U.S.A. All Rice Exporters who are not Members of the Association are also invited to attend.

By Order,

A. B. LOWE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1918.

ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL.

THE Anglo-French School, Causeway Bay, will reopen on MONDAY, September 9, 1918, at 9 A.M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—10th, Ed. ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, 36 vols. Good condition. In case. What offers? Apply Box 1487 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO STOP ADVERTISING IS TO SHOW THE WHITE FLAG. Advertising is Ammunition and the Big Gun is the DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLUMBIA"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or Extra hazardous Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, the 9th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th September, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agent.



Let fresh air in!

That's the secret of Summer Comfort. Warm sticky days don't bother when there is air getting underneath to help soft fabrics absorb perspiration. You'll like the feel of our soft absorbent underwear, and the comfort ensured by the full easy-fitting cut of the garments.

Prices according to the quality of material at

MACKINTOSH

DO. LTD. MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS. 18, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 23.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

SMART STYLES IN PERFECT FITTING

COLLARS. 375 per dozen. STOCKED IN 1½", 1¾", 1½", 2", 2¼". DEEP. AND IN QUARTER SIZES. VERY NEAT IN APPEARANCE AND FINISH.

DRESS COLLARS

IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES.

SOFT COLLARS

(WITH OR WITHOUT PIN HOLES.)

IN LINEN, FINE REPP, AND MEROERISED CLOTHS.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

THE BIGGEST VALUE IN STANDARD PRICE RECORDS. —NO OTHERS OFFER SUCH GREAT ARTISTES AT THE PRICE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:—

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. 1322.

WORTH HAVING.

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PERFECTION

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IMITATIONS.



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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office

Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

P. L. Knight,

Acting Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC

SERVICE

CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	*Key West	30th Nov.
*Key West	12th Sept.	Monteagle	11th Dec.
Monteagle	5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.

* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also insurance of cargo and passengers, apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading with Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Mailway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to
J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS,

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.
s.s. "VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.
s.s. "ECUADOR"	Nov. 6th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the outside, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:—

Telephone No. 141.

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Canton Road.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Iyo Maru T. 12,301	(SATUR., 7th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	*Kikano Maru T. 15,930	TUES., 17th Sept. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	(SAT., 14th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	(SATUR., 19th Oct. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Shinshiku Maru T. 7,000	THURSDAY, 5th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	*Nagato Maru T. 9,000	TUESDAY, 17th Sept.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGODA BAY & CAPE TOWN.
MELBOURNE VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BRISBANE, ADELPHY, THURSDAY IS, TOWNVILLE.
NEW YORK VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PANAMA, CANAL, SAN FRANCISCO AND BOMBAY.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

1 Onkling Shanghai & Yokohama. * Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Kashima Maru," "Aki Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement. Next sailings from Hongkong.

*Fushimi Maru	WED., 11th Sept. at daylight.
*Kashima Maru	THURS., 19th Sept. at 11 a.m.

* Onkling Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND DELICIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TEIKO MARU	22,000	8th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	20,000	2nd Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	15th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALTO CHUTZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,900	9th January.

* Onkling Manila Eastbound. * Wireless Telegraphy.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"
(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
October 21st. September 17th, at 1 p.m.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Paoting	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	5th Sept. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	7th Sept. at 4 p.m.
TIEN TSIEN	Huichow	13th Sept. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Sept. 4, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	To
Timanook	Java	in port	4th Sept.	Amoy & S'hai
Tijpanas	Java	14th Sept.	20th Sept.	Saigon
Tikini	Amoy	22nd Sept.	26th Sept.	Java
Tijliwong	Kobe & Moji	23rd Sept.	26th Sept.	Macassar
Timanook	Chingwantao	24th Sept.	26th Sept.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Haitan ... [A. E. Hodgkins] THUR., 5th Sept. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 6th Sept. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sun., 8th Sept. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 13th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 13th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIEN TSIEN	Chipsing	Sat., 14th Sept. at d'light.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The "VAN WAERWIC" leaves for Singapore "approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadea, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Dera. TIEN TSIEN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Decreased Tonnage of Vessels.
The "Mersey" Dock and Harbour Board has issued its comparative statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels which have paid rates to the Board, together with the amount of rates and dues received on vessels and goods for the two years ended 1st July, 1918. The figures show a considerable falling off in the number of vessels and tonnage using the port, but it should be observed that the tonnage dealt with does not include Royal Navy vessels. The statement shows that the vessels paying dock tonnage rates were, foreign going sailers, 51 of 31,753 tons (a decrease of 116 vessels and 85,174 tons); coastwise sailers, 247 of 19,738 tons (a decrease of 233 vessels and 11,138 tons); foreign going steamers, 2,116 vessels of 3,397,935 tons (a decrease of 693 vessels and 744,482 tons); coastwise steamers, 4,864 of 1,464,223 tons (a decrease of 1,542 vessels and 293,102 tons). The total tonnage paying dock tonnage rates was therefore 9,908,159 tons, a decrease of 1,131 8 6 tons. Compared with the previous years (paying harbour rates only) the figures were:—Sailers, foreign, 98 vessels (increase 19), of 11,438 tons (a decrease of 23,037 tons); coastwise, 311 vessels of 25,504 tons (a decrease of 270 vessels and 27,219 tons); steamers, foreign going, 546 vessels of 1,129,070 tons (a decrease of 485 vessels and 873,559 tons); coastwise, 3,552 vessels of 618,031 tons (a decrease of 1,565 vessels and 275,737 tons). The total tonnage paying harbour rates only was 1,784,045 tons (a decrease of 1,199,558 tons). The total number of vessels paying dock tonnage rates and harbour rates was therefore 11,855 of 11,687,204 tons, a decrease of 4,892 vessels and 2,311,445 tons compared with last year. This tonnage represents the total net register of vessels paying rates to the Board inwards or outwards. To arrive at the total tonnage which left the Mersey it is necessary to double the figures. The approximate total tonnage inwards and outwards for the year just ended would therefore be 23,374,408 tons. The statement also shows the receipts from various sources, and these are about equally divided between rates received on vessels and rates and dues received on goods. The first named include dock tonnage rates, which were as under:—Sailing vessels, foreign going, £1573 (decrease, £5355); coastwise, £304 (decrease, £156); steamers, foreign going, £713 377 (increase, £103,990); coastwise, £30 976 (decrease, £2,248). Harbour rates only. Sailers, foreign going, £297 (decrease, £150); coastwise, £292 (decrease, £259); steamers, foreign going, £10,299 (decrease, £2,577); coastwise, £2,141 (decrease, £340). The total tonnage and harbour rates amounted to £279,372, an increase of £92,102. The rates received on vessels also included graving dock and griddon rates amounting to £118 588 (an increase of £35 233), and dock rent £10,144 (an increase of £1,193). The rates and dues on goods included dock rates as under:—Foreign going, £2434,103 (increase, £178,400); outward, £260,919 (decrease, £2,107); and coastwise, inwards, £22 (a decrease of £10); the total dock rates on goods being £219,045, an increase of £65,882. The town dues were: Foreign, inwards, £283,782 (increase, £50,905); outward, £22,945 (decrease, £11,446); coastwise, inwards, £12,170 (increase, £1,093); outward, £18,624 (decrease, £1,580); the total of town dues being £375,526 (increase, £38,181). The total rates and dues on goods were therefore £370,171, an increase of £104,164. The grand total of receipts on vessels and goods was £1,758,677 18s. 8d., which shows an increase of £232,893 11s. 5d. over the figures for the preceding year. This amount includes the receipts on Conservancy account, which were £29,011 7s. 9d. against £24,257 2s. 6d. in the preceding year. The following notes are appended to the statement:—(a) The above receipts include certain payments made by the Government in respect of previous years' transactions. Further sums are still in negotiation. (b) In lieu of the increase of 25 per cent. levied as from January 1st, 1917, an increase of 50 per cent. (with a few exceptions) in the rates on ships and goods was charged as from November 1st, 1917, and this was raised to 75 per cent. as from May 25th, 1918. (c) Dock rent was increased from 1d. to 2d. per ton per week throughout, from January 1, 1917, and was further increased to 3d. per ton per week in the month of June 1918. (d) The Board's accounts for the year ended 1st July 1918 are not yet audited.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
THE ALLIED VICTORIES.

Hard Fighting.

London, Sept. 3.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on Monday night, says: There was a great fight progressing all day long, north and north-east of Soissons, the enemy vigorously defending Pont Rouge Plateau, east of the Soissons-Laon railway, also the line of the right along the north of the Aisne. We are bombarding his position from the south and west. Villages which the enemy hold are burning like vast torches and the fires are spreading through the neighbouring woods. The enemy drenched our position at mid-day with gas, but a retaliatory barrage silenced his guns.

German Confusion.

London, Sept. 3.
On Tuesday morning Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writes: Beyond the Drocourt, Queant line our artillery is already beginning to enfilade the enemy trenches that tail away eastwards from the bend at Queant. Bitter fighting continued after dark and was resumed this morning. Hitherto the Germans have not attempted organised counter-attacks to recover the switch-line, probably because they are in too great confusion. Their resistance is mainly confined to trying to stand on the most favourable defensive points.

A French communiqué records artillery during the night on the Somme and between the Oise and the Aisne. Enemy raids in the region of the Vesle and Voges were resultless. There was nothing to report elsewhere.

10,000 Prisoners.

Paris, Sept. 3.
A semi-official message says: The British yesterday prisoners no fewer than ten thousand.

Six Battle Raging.

London, Sept. 3.
Reuter's correspondent telegraphing on Monday afternoon from French Headquarters reports: There was hard fighting all night between Nesle and the Somme where the Germans are clinging desperately to the river bank. French attempts to cross the river near Voyennes under Hill 77 were met by the heaviest barrages. We hold the road from Roule-Grand to Hill 77, round which height the battle is raging.

THE ATTEMPT ON M. LENIN.

London, Sept. 2.
The report of M. Lenin's death is hitherto not confirmed. On the contrary a Bolshevik telegram from Moscow states that he is apparently out of danger. The "Times" Copenhagen correspondent says: One of the two women who attempted to assassinate M. Lenin was the well-known terrorist Dora Kaplan, who in 1907 was sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment with hard labour for attempting the life of Chief of the Gendarmes Novitski.

FIGHTING IN NORTH RUSSIA.

London, Sept. 3.
A British North Russia official message says: The Allies, including Russian troops, captured on Aug. 31, a position northward of Obzorskaya, 75 miles southward of Archangel and repulsed a counter-attack with heavy losses. We are pushing on towards Obzorskaya. Our armoured train guns were very effective in the fighting.

KULING NOTES.

Those Who Let Houses to Germans.

The Kuling correspondent to the N. C. Daily News, writes on Aug. 15.

The season is now in full swing and as usual at this time of year meetings of all kinds abound. Last week the annual convention was held, when addresses were given by various people, well-known in the missionary world. These addresses were followed by discussions, and on the whole the meetings were quite a success, in spite of the fact that owing to war conditions the convention committee was unable to secure the services of any well known preacher from either Britain or America.

Among the multitude of meetings and conferences held here one that calls for comment is that of the annual meeting of the Central China Christian Educational Association. This body, which is now in the sixth year of its existence, conducts examinations for various Primary and middle schools in Hupoh, Anhui and Kwangsi. It has done excellent work in standardising curricula and in raising the status of the schools registered under its auspices. At the conference in question various interesting matters connected with education were discussed, one in particular being the question of "self-help" for Chinese students; and various suggestions of methods in which people might earn part of their school fees were given.

The American Red Cross Association is holding concerts in the Medical Hall every Saturday evening. These are proving a great success and the fund will greatly benefit as a result of these efforts.

The strike of carpenters, which took place owing to the high wages of the local mandarin, has been settled in a characteristic Chinese fashion. The carpenter's guild after getting permission from the official who seems to have got rather nervous as to what the results of his previous action might be, hired a dozen

chairs and had a procession simply around the tennis courts which lie just inside the estate. Thus the face of both parties was saved, and next day the workmen returned to their labours.

Kuling is being spoiled for many of us by the presence of a large number of Germans on the hill. These individuals, who seem to be possessed of ample funds are willing to pay good prices to rent bungalows, and it is a regrettable fact that some American missionaries, the call of whose pockets seems to be greater than the call of patriotism, have let their houses to representatives of a nation whose cruelty and dishonesty proclaims its unfitness to rank as a community of normal human beings.

Two British patriotic concerts have recently been held in the Medical Hall and have proved great successes. Besides providing two most enjoyable evenings for a large audience, a sum of about \$300 was collected, this amount being handed over to the funds of the British Red Cross.

Boom in Cotton Yarn.

The Cotton Yarn Exchange at Osaka made another big jump on the 12th instant. On account of large purchases by the Japan Cotton Company and an advance in telegraphic quotations of American cotton, August quotations on the Cotton Yarn Exchange jumped by ¥15 in the morning, reaching ¥413.90, as against ¥409.75, the highest on record this year. There was a further advance, and quotations for all six futures jumped over the ¥400 mark, showing an advance of from ¥11 to ¥17 over the previous day, as will be seen from the quotations printed yesterday. The continued advance is due to the reasons already mentioned, the advance in the price of raw cotton and brisk exports to India. As to whether the market will continue to advance, much doubt is expressed in view of the fact that prices have now risen to a height where it will not be remunerative for exporters to buy.

KIDNAPPING CASE.

A Chinese was charged on remand at the Police Court this morning with kidnapping a little boy. Inspector Brown prosecuted while Mr. R. E. Lindell appeared to watch the case on behalf of the secretary of Chinese Affairs.

Mr. Wood said that the man ought to be committed for trial. Mr. Lindell said that this was a serious crime, but he had spoken to the parents of the child, who told him that the mother was anxious to go back to the country as she had a job as a spinner there. The father did odd jobs as a coolie, and they did not live together.

A Chinese detective gave evidence and said that he was on duty on August 17, at 11 p.m. and had occasion to go to the Hongkong Canton Wharf. He saw the kidnaper coming in. He went on board to the commodore and saw a small child sitting near the commodore. He was informed that a small boy had been kidnapped and that the man who had kidnapped him had been caught. Acting on this he arrested the defendant.

The Sergeant interpreter then gave evidence that he took down the prisoner's statement which he made in the charge-room on August 19 at 8.05 p.m. The little boy who was kidnapped gave evidence and said that he met the man who told him to go along with him as he was going away. He brought him to a steamer, and his mother did not know that he was going away.

The mother of the child also gave corroborative evidence. After this afternoon's evidence, the case was adjourned.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are taken from the *Manila Daily Bulletin*:

Eight More Ships for U. S. Marine.

Washington, August 28.—More than 40,000 deadweight tons of shipping were added to the American merchant marine by the completion of seven steel steamers and one of wood. This makes total deliveries to the 28th aggregating 1,725,732 tons. The launching total is 535 vessels, aggregating 2,932,973 tons: Red Cross for Work with U. S. Troops.

Washington, August 28.—The operations of the Red Cross working with American troops in battle and behind the lines during the hard fighting of last month, is bringing expressions of appreciation from the expeditionary forces, according to a cable from Major-General Robert A. Bullard, commanding the first American division.

Makes Available 13,000,000.

Washington, August 29.—The Senate has passed the Man Power Bill providing that all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years shall be made available for military duty. This will add 13,000,000 men to the military strength of the United States. The bill now goes to Conference having already passed the Lower House.

Fine Health Record in Training U. S. Sailors.

Washington, August 29.—The Shipping Board has announced that there has been but one death out of 8,500 men in seven months and that a sick rate of one per cent constitutes the health record of men training for the merchant marine in the Atlantic Training Squadron.

War Office Appointment.

Washington, August 29.—The Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, has announced the appointment of Benedict C. Crowell, First Assistant Secretary of War, as Director of Munitions, and John Ryan, Director of Air Service.

Colleges Train Soldiers.

Washington, August 29.—The War Department has estimated that the educational institutions that have been accepted thus far for the organization and equipment of students for the army training corps, represent an educational plant worth \$500,000,000 to the government. It will be used in giving men over 15 years of age intensive training prior to becoming technical experts, officers of the line, and non-commissioned officers.

"EVERYBODY STRALS" IN GERMANY.

Socialist Deputy Differs from the Kaiser.

The Kaiser the other day, on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of his accession, landed his good Germans as scenes of all that is great, moral, upright, and powerful. Quite another picture was painted of the condition and morality of the nation the Kaiser heads by Herr Braun, in a speech which that Socialist Deputy made in the Prussian Lower House. Seldom has any German Parliament heard a more outspoken and bitter speech.

Herr Braun began by giving an astounding picture of the amount of crime committed in Germany. For instance, from October 1, 1916, to November 30, 1917, in Prussia alone there were heard in the courts 487,000 cases of breaking the food distribution regulations.

The Kaiser would have us believe that what he called "the pagan worship of Mammon" is not to be found in the Fatherland. But Herr Braun has another story. The desire for gain, he said, "has broken all bounds. Profiteering is everywhere. Even poor people in Berlin can only obtain clothes from the Government clothes bureau if they bribe the officials with money or foodstuff."

"The spirit of sacrifice and patriotism are, perhaps, only to be found in the trenches. Immediately behind them the spirit of greed and profiteering begins to appear. Everybody steals and robs—everybody from the goldbird up to the Court Chamberlain, who cheats poor workers of their proper wages, and so amasses millions."

"So long as the war lasts the conditions will only become worse. When to all that is added the war-prolonging propaganda of the Fatherland party, and the refusal of equal franchise, one must not wonder if in the working classes that bitterness grows which led to the great January strike."

The speaker then protested against the alteration and suppression of speeches in Parliament, and described the censorship as "the instrument of falsification and imposture." It had forbidden the publication of receipts "showing how greatly soldiers at the front had subscribed to the Socialist party funds for the furthering of demands for peace and equal franchise."

He referred scathingly to the way in which Socialist papers were suppressed, giving many examples. Amid loud cheers from his party Herr Braun demanded "the earliest possible dissolution of the House, so that the vast majority of the people may secure the realization of their desires."

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Fighting.
An official report from the eastern front states that Wong Kong has been captured. The troops which captured Chung Chow are now surrounding Amoy and its fall is imminent.

Lung's Forces.
A report from the Commander in the west says that it has been ascertained that the total number of Lung's troops in Hainan is only about 5,000 and most of them have shown an intention to surrender conditionally.

A Foolish Scheme.
It is reported that the Tachan on hearing that the collection of the house-rent borrowing tax for the last month was only \$12, while the official expenses of the scheme are about \$2,000 monthly, has ordered the Treasurer to have the scheme abolished. An official publication will soon be issued to this effect.

Wolfram Exploitation.
A syndicate has applied for the privilege of developing the wolfram mine at Pak Shai Lam Hill, in Hsuehshun district, by offering \$30,000 in advance as a tax, and also promises to lend \$100,000 to the Government within ten days after the permission is granted.

THROUGH THE MIST.

(By Lieut. F. J. Sleath.)

A mist settled down on the trench area during the morning, swirling down from the flooded areas, further north, and wrapping the countryside in the gloom of a second night. The opposing firing-lines disappeared from sight behind the leaden-tinted shroud, and save for a sentry firing occasionally into the mist, not a sound disturbed the eerie silence. The war was over for that day at least, and Old Dan Haggarty, corporal of the Eastbrires sniping section, shut his useless loophole, and hurried away in search of his officer.

None knew better than he to what good purpose a mist could be put, especially by a sniper. For over three years he had pursued his vocation and lived in the hottest parts of the line by availing himself of Nature's every trick in camouflage. Never a mist settled down on his sector without Old Dan going out under its shelter, to find out by personal examination something which he could not determine from his outlook in the firing-line.

For a long time he had been eagerly awaiting the arrival of a fog to enable him to approach five big sniping plates, set bravely in a row behind the German line, and he was off to get his officer's permission for the patrol. Presently he came shuffling back to starting point. Permission had been granted, and the sentries had been warned. Old Dan crawled out over the parapet, and disappeared into the fog.

Dan was an elderly man, considerably above military age, whom three successive colonels, on first learning the number of his years, had summoned before them and tactfully suggested that the fire-side, and not the firing-line, was the proper place for one so aged as he. Old Dan had just as tactfully declined to leave; and that his commanding officers should be in no doubt as to his fitness for active service, the week succeeding each one of those orderly room visits had witnessed such an orgy of sniping on his part that the colonels ended up by wishing their battalions included a thousand old Dons instead of one.

The slight stoop of his massive shoulders was the result of the many bags of coal which he had carried up Glasgow stairways as a thriving contractor (working on his own) in pre-war days. In the ambling gait of his leisure moments his age was apparent, but in times of action the burden of years fell from him entirely; and the youngest recruit could not match his agility, nor the most hardened soldier his enormous and tireless strength.

As lightly as a cat he threaded his way through the vapour, skirting shell-holes and old entanglement-remnants with the certainty of instinct, heading for his objective with a precision of course which a well-weathered navigator might achieve after a score of voyages on the same chart line. Ahead he knew was a bombing post, guarding a path that ran through the German wire and over the firing-line to the foot of the rise on which were the five hostile sniping posts. Only one sniper was using these posts. Old Dan meant to find out which one he was using. Then as soon as the fog disappeared the four decoy posts would be neglected; but a bullet would go through the loophole whence the German was firing, and there would be no more sniping from the crest of the rise, and no more tampered bullets would slash into the British trenches, ripping and bursting the sandbags, and killing and mutilating those whom they struck.

Out of the fog loomed the tumbled heap of a bombing post. Like a vapour whirl eddying through the parent mass, Old Dan glided up to its parapet and looked down into the interior. Two men sat there; he could have killed them both, so sleek a watch were they keeping. The ordinary man would have done so, but his retreat by the path might be cut off. But Old Dan was no ordinary man. He left the Germans there undisturbed, and slipped crouching through the German wire.

THE CASE OF THE WOMAN WHO FEELS DEPRESSED.

The Way to a Brighter Outlook.

There comes a time in every woman's life when some of her attractiveness wanes, and she grows faded, tired and listless. It may be but a passing weariness—she is run down, below par, headachy, and disinclined for action; or perhaps middle age is at hand or she is really ill. However this may be, in the majority of cases, the direct cause of her depression is the need of more blood and better blood. She may have become anemic, or her blood may need purification by a new healthy supply. It is a great mistake to regard anemia as a chronic disease, requiring a long time for its correction. With proper care and the right blood-making medicine, Dr. Williams' pink pills, anemia can be overcome, for these pills actually provide a bountiful supply of fresh, healthy blood. From the beginning the good influence of Dr. Williams' pink pills is felt. It pains and aches arising from blood troubles affect you, lose no time in seeking the remedy which goes to the root of the trouble and will restore your vivacity and well-being.

You can improve your health and spirits, and gain strength also, by starting a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people to-day. Any druggist can supply you, or send \$1.50 for a bottle (\$3.00 for 6) to the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Solesman Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.

Lady readers should address a postcard to the above, asking for a free copy of the helpful handbook "Plain Talks."

Breezy Spectators.

At a football match in India recently a Bengali spectator raised his umbrella aloft and began to raise a breeze by rapidly opening and shutting his "broly," some what in the manner of a bellows. This example was imitated till the crowd presented the queer spectacle of a row of fluttering umbrellas.

He walked upright no sign of caution in his movements save the nonchalance of his foot-steps, as though he expected to find the German trench unattended. He knew, at any rate, that it was but carelessly held. Had German N.C.O.s been in that neighbourhood the men in the bombing post would have been fearfully alert. Over the bridge across the trench he walked, and then the low ridge appeared before him with the five hostile plates in a row on the top.

No sniper watched by them now, but the second of the row showed obvious traces of recent occupation. The others, as Old Dan had guessed, were merely dummies, set up there to confuse the British snipers. A minute after leaving the bombing post, he was back again, crouching in readiness to watchfulness with the point of his bayonet. At the sight of the five old men peering over the parapet with bayonet in hand ready for action, the two Germans silently surrendered. Old Dan prodded them swiftly through the mist into the British firing-line. Prisoners are always useful," he explained when making his report to his officer.

Next morning the mist had gone, and the five big sniping plates were seen to be empty at the British lines. One Dan was early in his post, waiting for the Germans to fire. His rifle pointed as the second shield in the row; his eye never ceased glinting along the steady sights. Presently a shot rang out from the German lines. Old Dan pressed the trigger. The third of the Germans' doctored bullets bursting a big in the parapet behind him came on instant before his rifle report, and then a scream, coming thrilly over the No Man's Land.

There was no more sniping from that area of the ridge that day.

DEATH OF FAMOUS SONG WRITER.

Keep the Home-Fire Burning.

The tragic death of Mrs. Lena Guilbert Ford, the American writer who was killed in a recent air raid on London, has brought to light, says the *World Magazine*, several interesting facts about "Keep the Home-Fire Burning," the famous song of which she was the author.

It will surprise most people to learn that this extraordinarily popular song, which has been translated into seven languages and broken all records in the sale of war songs, was written in less than half an hour.

The idea of the song did not originate with Mrs. Ford, however, but with Ivor Novello, a youthful British composer, who is now a member of the Royal Flying Corps. Mr. Novello, who was twenty years of age at the time the song was written—November, 1915—conceived the idea from the starting point of the phrase "Keep the Home-Fire Burning."

One afternoon he telephoned to Mrs. Ford, explained the idea in a few words, and asked her to write the lines for it. Almost immediately she wrote the following:—

They were summoned from the hillside
They were called in from the glen.
And the country found them ready

At the stirring call for men.
Let no tears add to their hardship
As the soldiers pass along.
And although your heart is breaking,

Make it sing this cheery song.
Keep the home-fire burning,
While your hearts are yearning,
Though your lads are far away
They dream of home;
There's a silver lining
Through the dark cloud shining
Turn the dark cloud inside out
Till the boys come home.

Young Novello hastened to her home, and on his arrival—certainly not more than ten minutes later—found the lyrics completed. He promptly set it to the haunting, almost religious melody which has rendered it to millions throughout America and the British Empire. It is an actual fact that the song was ready for the publisher in less than half an hour after the composer had telephoned to Mrs. Ford for the words. To be sure, young Novello had been haunted by the idea of the song for a week before he telephoned to Mrs. Ford. Nevertheless, it is believed that no other popular war song was written in such a short space of time.

Three widely popular war songs have been written since the outbreak of the world-war. Two of them "It's A Long Way to Tipperary" and "Keep the Home-Fire Burning" are essentially British. The third, "Over There," which was written by George M. Cohan, is essentially American. However, both "Tipperary" and "Keep the Home-Fire Burning" have enjoyed as widespread popularity in America as in England. More than two million copies of "Keep the Home-Fire Burning" have been sold to date, which establishes a new record for a "high priced" song, as this song has never been sold at a rate. It has been translated into French, Italian, Welsh, Russian and the Scandinavian languages, and what is more remarkable it has actually been translated and sung in German.

While Mrs. Ford was not a noted writer, she was the author of numerous magazine articles and lyrics and her home in London was the meeting place for many literary lights, artists and musicians. However, her lyric of "Keep the Home-Fire Burning" brought her fame, and to mention a royalty of considerable proportions. Both Mrs. Ford and her crippled son, Walter, were killed in a recent air raid on London, but through the savings of a home-maid for some mother was carried in safety.

Although it will probably never be established whether Mrs. Ford or her son died first, Mrs. Ford will go down in history as the first American woman to be killed in an air raid on London.

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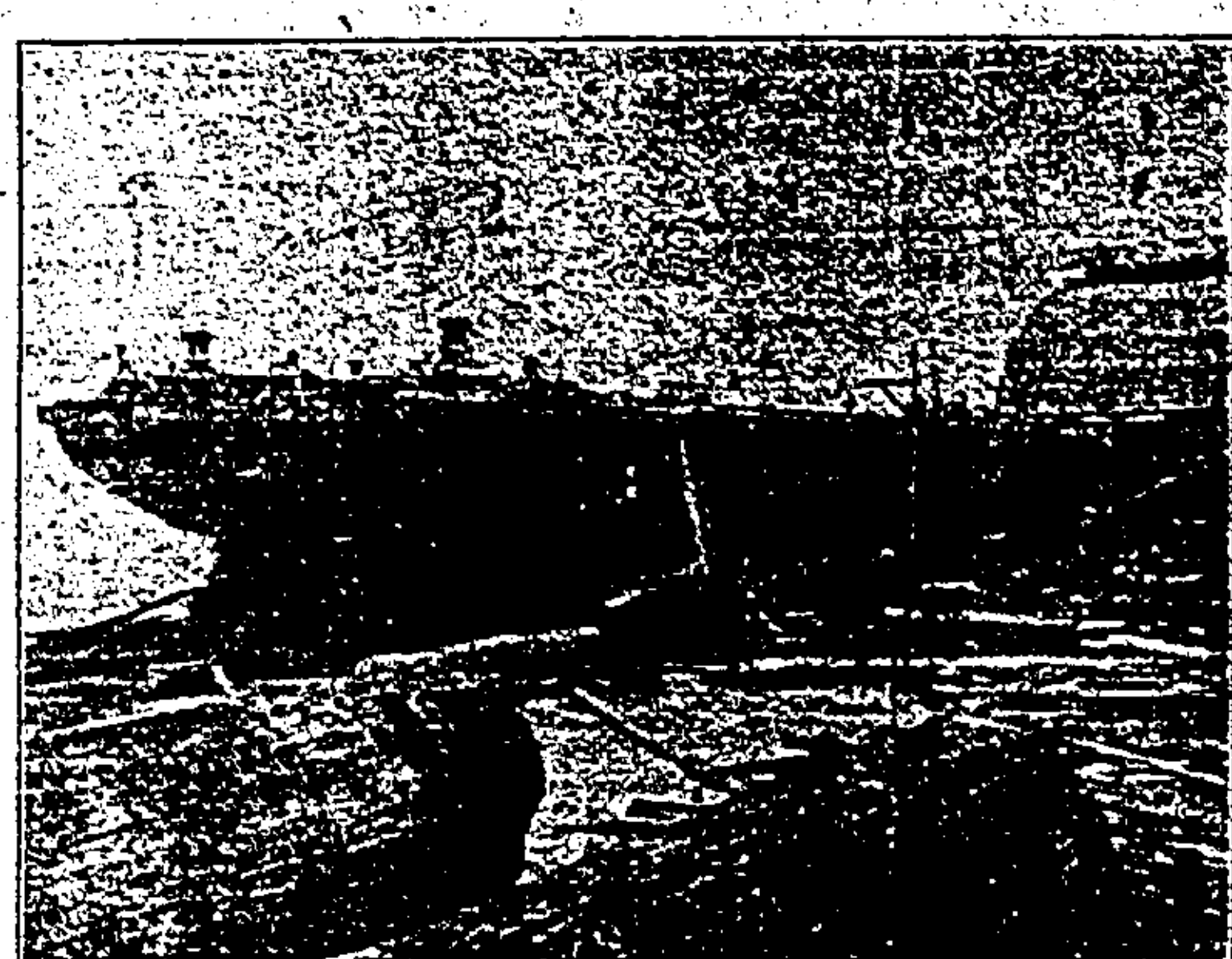
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Indigo Trade.

In a letter to the Times Professor H. E. Armstrong says that indigo dyers of the United Kingdom have an opportunity of testing natural indigo and are agreed that though it cannot be used for light shades as impurities lessen the brilliancy of the tone it is even superior to the synthetic material for heavy shades. A considerable quantity of paste is now being offered to dyers at the price of the synthetic product of the same indigotin contents. The recovery of the Indian indigo industry will probably depend far more on agricultural developments than on mere improvements in manufacture. Trustworthy estimates seem to show that given the proper crop yields indigo can be made and sold at prices at which competition of synthetic indigotin need no longer be feared, and if all concerned co-operate Professor Armstrong firmly believes that we shall be able to recover and hold the natural indigo industry.

German Coal in Switzerland.

The new economic agreement between Switzerland and Germany of May 15, 1918, was signed and ratified June 3, and became effective from the latter date. Under it Germany allows the exportation of 200,000 tons of coal monthly to Switzerland. The price of the coal will average G. 33.38 per metric ton at the mine. For 80,000 tons (the quantity approximately used for household purposes), Germany grants a rebate of G. 7.72 per ton. The use of the German coal in Switzerland was almost without restriction of use up to the time of the new agreement, whereas now Germany has made a list of goods which can not be exported from the Republic after June 15, 1918, if German coal has been employed for their manufacture. The Swiss machine industry will especially feel this restriction, also certain chemical works; but it has been calculated that such goods manufactured in Switzerland for export need 4,000 to 5,000 tons of coal monthly, whereas the country receives about 8,000 tons of coal monthly from the Allies.

British Platinum & Gold Cn.

The present situation in Russia lends a special interest to future British supplies of this rare and precious metal, which is not only

indispensable for many purposes of scientific research, but is essential for many war requirements. The Treasury has now sanctioned an issue of capital in connection with the formation of the British Platinum and Gold Corporation, the incorporation of which, with a capital of £250,000 in £1 shares, was notified recently. The company has been formed to develop platinum production in Colombia. The production has now reached some 30,000 oz. per annum. The total area to be acquired in its entirety by the new company approximately 19½ square miles, but, in addition, there are options over other extensive areas, which have proved to be gold and platinum bearing. The various properties owned by the new company have been extensively prospected and reported upon by well-known mining engineers, whose opinions as to the platinum and gold contents of the area in question are highly favourable, and very large figures are quoted as the probable results of the undertaking.

June Cotton Figures in America.

Preliminary statistics compiled by the Washington Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, give the quantity of cotton consumed in the United States in June, 1918, as 527,464 bales against 574,110 bales in June, 1917. These statistics are given in running bales, counting round as half bales, except foreign cotton, which is in equivalent 500 pound bales. The cotton on hand in consuming establishments on June 30 amounted to 1,861,992 bales, compared with 1,743,527 bales a year ago, and in public storages and at companies to 2,117,300 bales, compared with 1,402,403 bales. The figures include 11,461 bales of foreign and 5,422 bales of sea island cotton consumed, 57,618 bales of foreign and 22,584 bales of sea island held in consuming establishments, and 52,094 bales of sea island held in public storage. Linters not included above were 102,354 bales consumed during June in 1918 and 80,388 bales in 1917; 154,015 bales on hand in consuming establishments on June 30, 1918, and 129,385 bales in 1917; and 284,162 bales in public storage and at companies on June 30, 1918, and 232,665 bales in 1917. Imports of foreign cotton during June, 1918, amounted to 30,194 bales, against 26,181 bales in 1917; exports of domestic cotton and linters for the month were 273,302 bales, against

245,709 bales in 1917. The figures include 9,101 bales of linters exported during June in 1918 and 29,077 bales in 1917. The world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, known in 1917, as compiled from published reports, documents, and correspondence, was approximately 17,410,000 bales of 500 lb. net, while the consumption of cotton, exclusive of linters in the United States, for the year ended July 31, 1917, was approximately 20,180,000 bales of 500 lb. net.

Wolfram in Burma.

The Financial Commissioner of Burma has announced the discovery of what may prove to be an important wolfram area near Byingyi Peak, on the border between the Yamethin district and the Southern Shan States. The peak is in the south-east corner of Yamethin district, and can therefore be served by the main line of the Burma railway. It is stated that the discovery was made by a mining engineer who was prospecting in the Shan Mountains. Experimental workings were started in January, and when the official announcement was made some three months later 20 tons in all had been obtained of wolfram and molybdenite from the very rich wolfram reef. Numerous applications have been made for mineral concessions in the area, and Government are making arrangements for the administration of this new field.

Shanghai Tramways.

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (foreign Settlement) for the week ended August 21, 1918, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1918.	1917.
Gross receipts	\$30,541.49	158
Loss by currency depreciation	7,086.08	
Effective receipts	\$23,455.32	
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	24.47	
Car miles run	77,268	
Passengers carried	1,407,187	
Gross receipts	\$28,777.47	
Loss by currency depreciation	6,408.46	
Effective receipts	\$22,369.01	
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	23.60	
Car miles run	71,944	
Passengers carried	1,331,941	

The management of the Victoria Theatre have much pleasure in announcing the special engagement for three nights only of two WELL-KNOWN COMEDIANS who prefer to veil their identity under their regimental names Sergeant JACK CANAVAN and Private HERB BURTON An ALL-COMEDY programme has been arranged to support them, including a very funny three part Wiffles' Farce and an Eclectic Comedy. September 5th, 6th and 7th at 9.15 p.m. and at Saturday Matinees.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/6 3/4
30 d/a	3/8 1/16
60 d/a	3/7 1/16
3 m/a	3/7 3/16
4 m/a	3/7 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	153 1/2
T/T Japan	158
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	85
co & New York	170 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	4.81
Demand, Paris	4.81 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/a. L/C	3/8 1/4
4 m/a. D/P	3/8 1/4
6 m/a. L/C	3/8 1/4
30 d/a. Sydney & Melbourne	3/8 1/4
30 d/a. San Francisco & New York	85 1/2
4 m/a. Marks	Nom.
4 m/a. France	4.81 1/2
6 m/a. France	5.03 1/2
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	85 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.

Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	171
Demand, Singapore	153 1/2
On Haiphong	154 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	43 1/2
Sovereign	5.50
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43 60
Bar Silver, per oz.	49 1/4

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Where He Got the Other.
A Boer who fought with the British forces in the East African campaign was recently operated on for extraction of a bullet. Shortly afterwards a British surgeon remarked to him, "By the by, we took two bullets out of you. Did you know there were two?" "Oh, yes," replied the Boer, "one I got from the Germans and the other from you, because at Colenso."—*Manchester Guardian.*

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SWAN MAN FAT, (Chief Manager).

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

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THE NAME INSURES QUALITY

"Golofina"

Sold in

Two Sizes

Perfectos
and
Bouquets

The Cigar with the Havana Flavour

Made from Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on**SATURDAY, the 7th Septem-
ber, 1918.**commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.(Just arrived)
5 cases Australian Hams to
be sold in small lots.

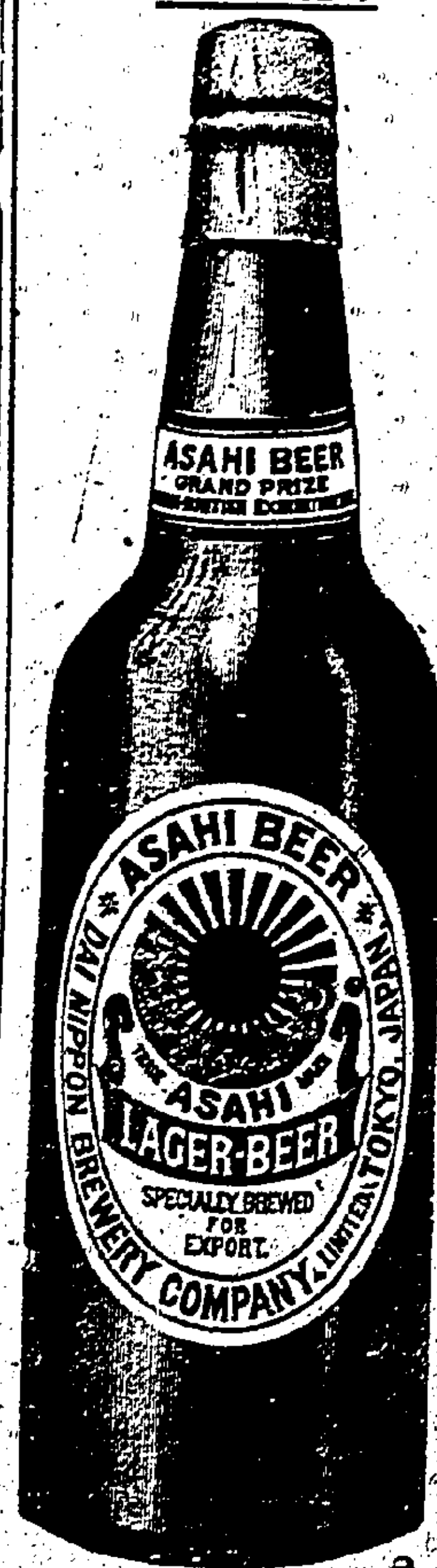
Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on**WEDNESDAY,**the 16th October, 1918, commen-
cing at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Room Duddell Street.**TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.**Cylinders 20" 32½" 53"
Stroke 36"Two BOILERS (built about
1911) 13' x 0'together with shaft and propeller
AlsoSundry gear such as steam
winches, cables and anchors etc.N.B. The above have been
saved from the s.s. *Hongkong*
and will be conveyed to Hong-
kong at an early date. There
will be no restrictions as to
export from Hongkong.For further particulars and
permit to view—Apply to**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

**THE CHINA-BORNEO
COMPANY, LIMITED.**NOTICE is hereby given that
an Extraordinary General
Meeting of The China-Borneo
Company, Limited, will be held
at the Offices of Messrs. GIBB,
Livingston and Company, St.
George's Building, Victoria,
Hongkong, the registered office
of the above named Company on
Friday, the 13th day of Septem-
ber, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the
forenoon, when the subjoined
Resolutions will be proposed as
Extraordinary Resolutions, viz—(1) To consider, and if thought
fit, approve the draft new
Articles which will be sub-
mitted to the Meeting.And in the event of the approval
thereof with or without modifica-
tion(2) To consider, and if thought
fit, to pass an Extra-
ordinary Resolution to the
effect—That the new
Articles already approved by
this Meeting and for the
purpose of identification
thereof subscribed by the
Chairman thereof, be and
the same are hereby ac-
cepted; and that subp-
Articles be and they are
hereby adopted as the
Articles of the Company to
the exclusion of all the
existing Articles thereof.Should the above Resolutions
be passed by the required major-
ity they will be submitted for con-
firmation as Special Resolutions
to a Second Extraordinary Meet-
ing which will be subsequently
convened.A copy of the new Articles
referred to may be inspected by
any Shareholder of the said
Company at the Company's
Offices in Hongkong, or at the
Offices of Messrs. Johnson,
Stokes & Master, the Company's
Solicitors at Prince's Building,
Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-
day between the hours of 10 a.m.
and 4 p.m.Dated the 27th day of August,
1918.**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**
Agents.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 222 & 122.**MASSAGE HALL**4 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(DUDDY STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE
MRS. MORITA
CERTIFICATED MASSAGEUR
FACIALLY TREATED BY "JAPANESE" ONLY
17 DUNDY STREET.**RUBBER SHARE
REPORT**PRICES BY MAIL From
SINGAPORE Dated
July 23rd, 1918.

Sterling Shares.

Nom. Value.	Buyers	Sellers
2/- Shares.		
Allagar	3/6	3/0
Anglo-Java	5/0	6/0
Anglo-Malay	10/6	15/-
Selangor Malak	3/6	4/8
Bekoh	2/3	3/9
Bkt. Mertajam	4/3	5/0
Bkt. Sembawang	2/5	3/9
Chersonese (F.M.S.)	12/2	3/6
Chimpul	1/10	2/11
Consolidated	11/-	11/6
Heawood	3/0	3/9
Kamunting Perak	3/6	4/6
Kota Tinggi	3/2	4/6
Labu (F.M.S.)	7/6	3/8
Linggi Ord.	20/-	23/-
London A. B.	7/6	8/6
Merliman	4/6	5/6
Padang Jawa	2/6	3/6
Perak	5/9	6/9
Port Dickson	3/9	3/9
Selangor	25/-	30/-
S'pore Para	3/6	4/6
S'pore United	2/4	2/8
Str. Settlements	5/-	6/-
Sumatra Para	7/-	8/-
Untd. Sarang	11/-	12/-
Sumatra	7/-	8/-
Untd. Sumatra	3/0	3/9
Untd. Temiang	3/0	3/9
Vallambrosa	17/6	19/6

£1 Shares.		
Bkt. Rajah	160/-	180/-
Castlefield	110/-	130/-
Damanara	70/-	90/-
H'lands & L'lands	60/-	70/-
Kuala Lumpur	80/-	100/-
Lanadron	42/-	46/-
Langen (Java)	42/6	48/6
Ledbury	56/-	65/-
Lumut	40/-	47/6
Malacca R. P.	80/-	100/-
Ord.	70/-	80/-
Nordana	22/-	26/-
Permas	30/-	38/-
Pegoh	45/-	55/-
Rambis Ord.	28/6	32/6
Rembis Pref.	25/-	45/-
Rubber Plant	22/8	27/8
Sapong	80/-	35/-
Seaford	85/-	105/-
Tobran (Johore)	60/-	75/-
Untd. Sui Beking	55/-	70/-

Dollar Shares.

\$1 Shares.		
Alor Gajah	2.70	2.90
Ayer Kuning	1.05	1.15
Ayer Molek	1.70	1.85
Balgownie	4.35	5.00
Bkt. Jemong	.45	.55
Bkt. Katil	.75	.85
Glennally	1.40	1.65
Jeram	1.15	1.25
Jimah	1.25	1.40
Malaka Pinda	1.95	2.05
Mandai Takong	.55	.65
Pantai	1.10	1.20
Panggor	.50	.60
Tambalak	.75	.85
Ulu Pandan	.55	.65
Untd. Malacca	.80	.90

\$2 Shares.		
Kempas	7.25	7.61
Malakoff	4.00	4.25
New Serendah	3.50	4.00
Sandycroft	3.00	3.50
S'gri Ragan	2.60	3.00
Trafalgar	.90	1.00

\$5 Shares.		
Ayer Panas	7.50	8.00
Oh'kat Bardang	8.40	9.00
Haytor	7.00	7.50
Kolemak	5.00	5.50
Lunas	5.95	6.10
Mergui	5.75	6.25
Nyalas	5.65	6.00
Pajam	9.50	10.35
Radalla	8.65	9.00
Talak Anson	8.25	8.75

\$10 Shares.		
Bukit Timak	11.00	
Pulus Baling	4.00	4.15
Tapah	12.00	13.50

**MOVEMENTS OF
STREAMERS.**The China Mail S.S. Co.'s *CHINA*
called from Marseilles on Sept. 4, and is due
to arrive here on Friday morning, Sept.
6th.**WEATHER REPORT.**September 5th, 1918. 30m. No return
from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure
has decreased slightly at the majority of
reporting stations. A typhoon appears
to have developed in the trough at about
150 miles east of Amoy; it is probably
moving in a north westerly direction.Forecast for the 24 hours
ending at noon to-morrow.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gay Peak	W. to N. or var. by winds. moderate fine.
2 Formosa Channel	Northerly winds. fresh.
3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamochs	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
Sept. 5, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Baromet.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds. D'lon. Force.	Weather.
Vostok	5a					
Nemuro	5a					
Hakodate						
Tokio						
Koobi						
Nagasaki						
K'agima						
Osaka						
Naha						
Yokohama						
Boson Is.						
W'hai L.	6a	29.68	75	86	sw	4 b
Hankow						
Shanghai						
K'ienyang						
K'ienyang						
Changsha						
Shanghai		29.75	75	100		0 c f
Gustaf		29.73	78	25	s	1 b
Shir P.		29.64	82	81	sw	1 c
Amoy		29.61	81	87	sw	1 b
Swatow		29.65	80	91	sw	1 b
Tientsin	5a	29.77	77	84	ene	2 b
Taiwan		29.63	73			0 b
Taiwan		29.63	77			2 c
Koosun		29.62	79		ne	4 b
Yokohama		29.65	79		n	4 b
Canton	6a	29.69	78	91		0 b
Yokohama		29.69	77	93		0 b
Yokohama		29.69	77	91		2 b
Yokohama		29.67	77	91	wnw	2 c f
Yokohama	5a					
Yokohama						
Yokohama						
Yokohama	7a	29.69	77	88	ne	2 c
Yokohama		29.68	77			0 b
Yokohama		29.76	79		sw	2 b
Yokohama	6	29.59	79	89		0 c
Yokohama						
Yokohama		29.59	75	94	sw	4 f
Yokohama		29.62	93		sw	2 c
Yokohama		29.67	81	73	sw	2 c
Yokohama		29.77	79	89	sw	2 c
Yokohama						
Yokohama	4.30	29.71			w	2 c
Yokohama	6	29.76	81	91	sw	4 c